

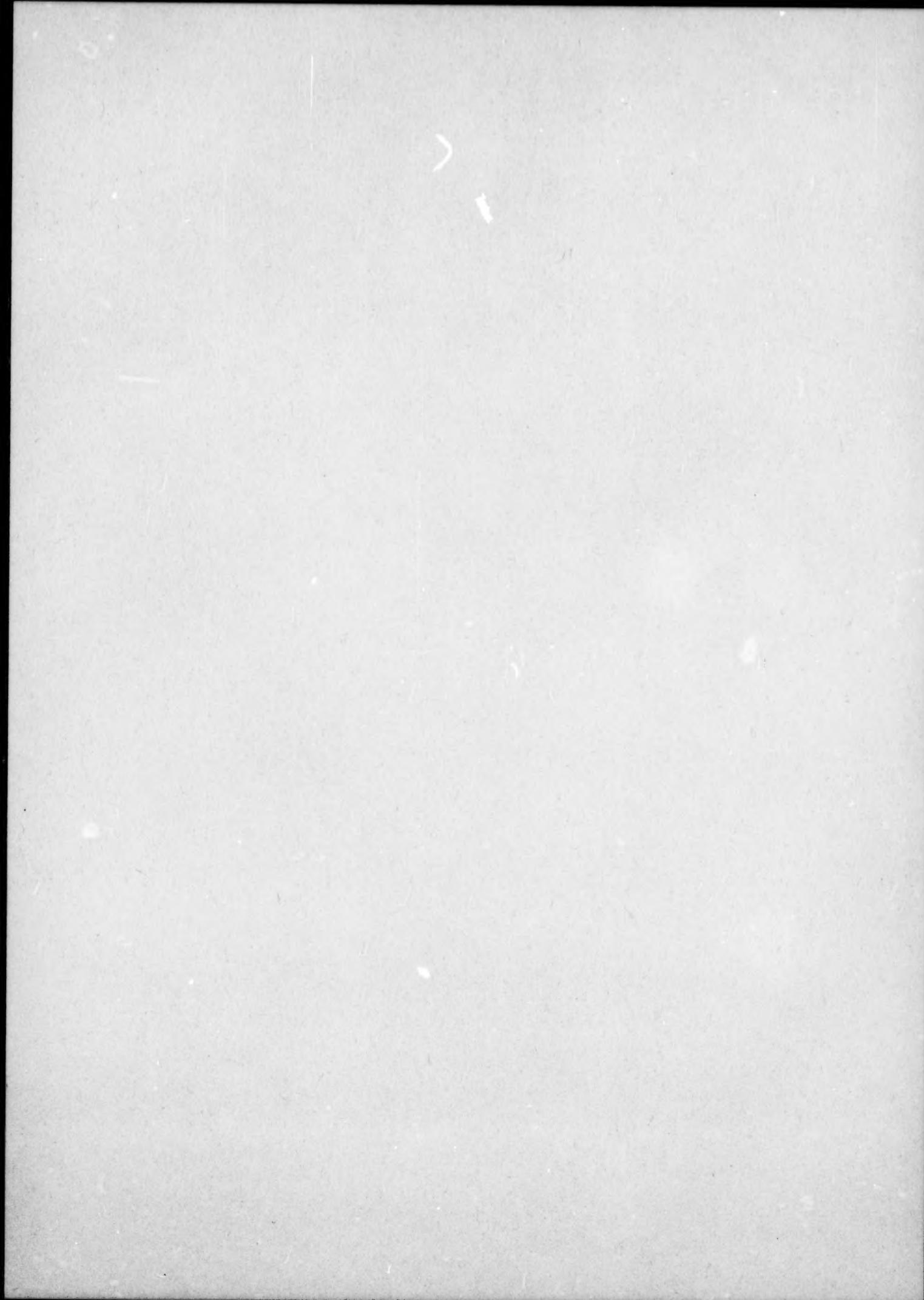


Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-129
Thursday
6 July 1995

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Burundi

Officials Discuss OAU Summit, Radio Station Ban

EA0507114495 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 5 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the president of the Republic, yesterday held a briefing session with the National Security Council, the [government convention] negotiation forum bureau, and the political parties which signed the government convention. The meeting was attended by the OAU and UN representatives. The briefing session was on Burundi's participation in the OAU member countries' 31st summit of heads of state and government which took place in Addis Ababa from 26 to 29 June.

Concerning measures taken by the government whose implementation has been barred by the National Assembly's recent vote, the president of the Republic assured those present that the measures have not been withdrawn, and that they will all be implemented. The president promised to intervene personally to make everybody understand that the measures are appropriate. [passage omitted]

Rutomorango [radio that tells the truth] radio was also discussed. Aware that it is a radio station that does more harm than good, the Burundian authorities will take all necessary measures to prevent the radio station from broadcasting again.

Concerning political parties' access to state-owned media, the president of the Republic indicated that all political leaders with concrete proposals on how to correct the current steps toward peace and security are given access to television and radio.

According to the same communique [as heard], those who took part in the briefing session agreed to show their willingness to put an end to their quarrels by resorting to mechanisms provided by the government convention. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

'Moderate' Rwandans Establish Pressure Group

BR0507132195 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD
in Dutch 1-2 Jul 95 p 6

[Report by Rik de Gendt: "'Third Force' Seeks to Prevent New War in Rwanda"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Brussels — Rwandans must be able to have a choice other than between Hutu extremism and Tutsi extremism. For that reason 25 moderate Rwandans recently set up an association in Brussels called Rwanda for Everyone. "The first concern

is to prevent an almost inevitable armed conflict, let us say a new civil war, or at least to keep it as minimal as possible," said Joseph Ndahimana.

The idea of bringing together moderate Rwandans has existed for some time. Since January Ndahimana, a representative of the PSD [Social Democratic Party], James Gasana, a former minister and member of the MRND [Republican Movement for Development and Democracy] of murdered president Juvenal Habyarimana, and Nkiko Nsengimana, coordinator of the Iwaca non-governmental organization, have been looking to see how they could form such a group.

They finally succeeded in mid June in Brussels. [passage omitted]

The starting point for two days of discussion and reflection was the sad observation that both the new rulers in Kigali, the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front), and the hard core of the former MRND regime, which has its base in the Goma refugee camps, are not seeking reconciliation and peace. The RPF does not want to give up its logic of war and the MRND is in the middle of arming itself.

Pressure

[passage omitted] "Rwanda for Everyone" is seeking to form a pressure group to increase the awareness of Rwandans and concerned foreigners of a "third way," the peaceful cohabitation of all Rwandans. "That is absolutely necessary for the future of our country," Ndahimana said. "The democratic forces and civil society largely have had to bend before the two military-political powers. Often they hid behind one of the two, due to a lack of political maturity, opportunism, or as a result of intimidation."

The new association is hoping, as a moderate and independent group, to become a valid negotiating partner with the Kigali government, which up to now has refused dialogue on the basis of the prejudice that "anyone who is not absolutely with us is a murderer."

A delegation of "Rwanda for Everyone" has already had talks with the Belgian Foreign Ministry. Ndahimana said they met with encouragement and recognition there. Belgium was said to be also completely in agreement with the new group's analysis and aims. "The Foreign Ministry even called our initiative a last chance to save Rwanda from its present crisis," said Ndahimana.

MSF Says Gitarama Prison Conditions 'Inhuman'

*AB0507114995 Paris AFP in English
0929 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 5 Jul (AFP) — A thousand people have died in a jail in Rwanda which is so overcrowded that doctors are amputating the feet of prisoners forced to stand in filth day and night, Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF - Doctors without Borders) said Wednesday [5 July]. "We are seeing an increase in serious wounds and burst eardrums from beatings" in the Gitarama Prison, in central Rwanda, said medical coordinator Arnaud Veisse. "There are even wounds from human bites. If an epidemic breaks out, there is no saying how many will die."

The charity, which described the "inhuman conditions" in the jail at a press conference in Nairobi, said the 7,000 prisoners in the facility, built for 400, each had less than half a square metre (yard) of space. Approximately 1,000 prisoners have died there since September, it said, urging the transfer of inmates to other centres.

The prisoners are awaiting trial on charges of committing genocide in last year's civil war, when Hutu extremists slaughtered more than half a million Tutsis, moderate Hutus and their families before losing to a Tutsi rebel army. None has been sentenced, though, because many magistrates and court officials died in the war, and the justice system is paralysed.

Zaire**Monsengwo Challenges Ousting as Illegal**

*LD0507215995 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire Monsengwo continues to regard himself as the legal speaker of the country's parliament. Although unseated from his post, he is challenging the procedure used to remove him because, he says, there was no secret ballot. He told us that he is ready to submit himself to a vote provided that legal procedure is observed.

[Begin recording] [Monsengwo] There is only one possible solution, which is to return to legal procedure. According to legal procedure, at the next session of parliament they must table their motion to remove me, must include it on the session's agenda, and then a vote must be taken on the motion. This is the only procedure in keeping with the rules and with the law of the land.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you now not fear that there might be a vote to oust Prime Minister Kengo?

[Monsengwo] No. At any rate I don't ...[pauses] If they used the same methods, such a move would be legally null and void. At any rate a three-quarters majority, that is 554 votes, is required to bring down the government, and they would never manage that.

[Correspondent] Do you find some consolation in the fact that the countries of the troika — Belgium, the United States, and France — have signalled very clear reservations?

[Monsengwo] I note that at least they are standing by the law and the Zairean Constitution. [end recording]

Western Diplomats Boycott Parliamentary Session

*AB0507113195 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 4 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Zaire, Western diplomats boycotted the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament's closing session as a sign of protest against moves by Zairian deputies to remove the transitional parliamentary speaker, Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo. The diplomats are very skeptical about the conditions and merits of this no-confidence motion constitutionally. It must be recalled that on 30 June, opposition and presidential group deputies came together to call for the removal of Archbishop Laurent Monsengwo, accusing him of backing Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's government.

In a related development, Emri Okounti, a North Carolina-based representative of the Democratic Forces, an association which is advocating political change in Zaire, has reacted to the situation. He has urged President Mobutu to assume his responsibilities, and not to jeopardize Zaire's stability after 9 July, the date initially set for the end of the transitional period.

[Begin Okounti recording] At the moment, negotiations are going on between the presidential group and the radical opposition. We, as forces of change, would like to seize the opportunity to make a passionate appeal to the president not to lose sight of the sociological realities in the country.

We would like to seize the opportunity to urge him not to allow himself to be influenced by Western powers because he is the Zairian president, and not an ambassador of Western powers. He should not lose sight of the realities facing the majority of Zairians, who aspire to radical change. As you know, 9 July is a crucial date for us. We will judge the president by the decisions he makes between now and 9 July. Thereafter, we will judge him by his words and actions. [end recording]

Somalia

Former Aidid Aide Osman Atto Interviewed

95AF0125A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 26 Jun 95 p 5

[Interview with Osman Atto, former aide of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Addis Ababa; date not given — first five paragraphs are AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Osman Atto, who was considered the right-hand man of Somali leader General Mohamed Farah Aidid, has stated that he is currently in Addis Ababa to inform the OAU that Aidid is the one who is obstructing the peace process and stability in Somalia.

Atto affirmed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Aidid wants to rule Somalia or else keep the situation as it is now. Atto made these remarks in an interview while he was in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to carry out this mission.

The strong Somali politician, Osman Atto, has several nicknames. He was called the strong man and Gen. Aidid's right-hand man and financial supporter when they were on good terms. He is a puzzling man with unending financial and military assets. In the opinion of the Somalis and others, he is interested in the Somali issue. He is America's man, even if only through his relationship as the agent of Conoco, an oil company that has been prospecting for oil in Somalia for more than '5 years with no results.

In the past years, Atto toured Africa to promote the leadership of Gen. Aidid. This time, things have changed. Atto came to Addis Ababa to inform the OAU, its secretariat general, the African foreign ministers, and the African heads of state that Gen. Aidid is the one who is obstructing the peace process and stability in Somalia. He came to warn them not to recognize the government recently formed by Aidid.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Atto about this shift in relations with Gen. Aidid and the outcome of his current visit to Ethiopia.

[Atto] I cooperated with Gen. Aidid because I believed in what he said about establishing a democratic system in Somalia after the collapse of Siad Barre's regime, but three years after dealing with him closely, I was convinced that Gen. Aidid has only one aim, which is to rule Somalia or leave it as it is, torn by wars and destruction. His position against the reconciliation conference in Kismaayo last year was the last straw that broke our relations.

[Khalifah] Don't these divisions in your organizations weaken your tribal (Habar Gidir) entity in the face of the other united tribal entities?

[Atto] The United Somali Congress [USC] held its recent national conference and terminated Aidid's leadership after blaming him for his positions against national reconciliation and stability in the country. All the key politicians and leaders in the USC supported this position. Aidid was left alone looking for alliances with some tribal factions, particularly with Abdirahman Tur's group. I think that Gen. Aidid has ended politically just as he ended militarily. His decision to form a government now and in this manner was the last nail in his political coffin.

I have met in Addis Ababa with 10 foreign ministers and the secretary general of the OAU. I informed them of the illegitimacy of Aidid's government, which only controls a small pocket in the south of the capital Mogadishu. They understood the situation and will not accept or recognize Aidid's government.

[Khalifah] You have worked with Gen. Aidid. Before that you were engaged in commerce. You have now emerged as a leader of a political faction. Does this mean that you are getting ready to compete for the leadership of Somalia?

[Atto] All the Somalis like politics and work in it in one way or another. I am not seeking leadership by imposing myself on the people. I am a businessman, and I prefer to continue in my business, but where is the business and where can I make business when the country is in this state? The party wanted to give me a political role, and I agreed to serve my country, but I will never try to impose my leadership on the party or the country.

[Khalifah] You used to work with the Americans through the Conoco oil prospecting company. You stood against the Americans when they entered Somalia at a time when some people regarded you as America's man in Somalia?

[Atto] First, there is a mistake here, and this is an opportunity for me to correct it. I am not the agent of the American Conoco company or any other company. I have dealt with this company and with others. I am neither America's man nor its friend. Had this been so, the American forces would not have destroyed my military equipment and property. Did you know that I lost \$70 million as a result of the U.S. campaign against me?

[Khalifah] After losing \$70 million, you still have financial assets? Then you must have enormous assets. What is the size of these military and financial assets?

How did you mass such amounts in a country where even the government did not have assets?

[Atto] I am a businessman and a veteran merchant. I massed my assets from my commercial activity.

[Khalifah] Some say that you have seized most of the Somali Army's weapons and the government's property and looted things from the people.

[Atto] These are rumors by the enemies. They are not correct.

[Khalifah] So, where did you get the heavy and light weapons in your possession now or those which were destroyed?

[Atto] I obtained the weapons in Somalia like all the other parties did.

[Khalifah] What do you have to say about reports regarding your trade in khat [a narcotic herb] and other things?

[Atto] This is also what the enemies say. Do not believe it.

[Khalifah] Do you intend to enter into a war against Aidid?

[Atto] I disagreed with him because of his destructive military policy. I will not seek war against him or against anyone else, but he has already gone too far. He has imposed a battle on the Somalis. This battle is going to be his last and lead to his downfall.

[Khalifah] Do you maintain any relations with Ali Mahdi?

[Atto] We are engaged in a dialogue whose aim is to achieve peace and stability and form a Somali national unity government.

Tanzania

Minister on Possible Reopening of Border

AB0507194295 Paris AFP in English
1408 GMT 5 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam, July 5 (AFP) — Tanzania may reopen its borders to refugees if the security situation in Burundi and Rwanda deteriorates, Defence Minister Abdulrahman Kinana told AFP Wednesday [5 July].

His declaration came as Burundian police reported armed gangs had killed 50 people and wounded at least

25 others in attacks in the north and centre of the central African country on Monday, and as Amnesty International said the mainly Tutsi army which won last year's civil war in Rwanda had summarily executed "hundreds, if not thousands, of captured opponents and unarmed civilians."

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi appealed to the Rwandan Government Tuesday to publish the names of those suspected of taking part in last year's massacres to allow the innocent to return home.

More than two million Rwandan Hutus fled to Tanzania and other countries during and after the civil war sparked by the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana when his plane was shot down over Kigali in April last year.

Many of the refugees are suspected of having taken part in massacres and refuse to return, fearing that they will be arrested.

The president said the international community must speed efforts to find a solution to the civil strife in Rwanda and Burundi, saying the 700,000 refugees in camps in Tanzania were a great burden on the economy and likely to cause unrest in the northwestern Kagera region.

Kinana said Tanzania might be forced to reopen its borders "on humanitarian grounds."

Dar es Salaam barred refugees from the two countries in March, saying it could not cope with a further influx. An estimated 100,000 Rwandan refugees and displaced Burundians — almost all Hutus — are currently stranded in camps in Burundi hoping that they will be allowed to enter Tanzania.

Kinana added that Belgian mercenary Georges Rodgue, who recently conducted military training for Rwandan and Burundian refugees in camps in Tanzania, had fled to Zaire.

The minister also said Tanzania had learnt that a group calling itself the Movement for the Return and Democracy in Rwanda, formed in Zaire, was an armed force supported by former members of Habyarimana's government. The group itself has consistently denied this.

Rwandan refugees in the Benako camp in northwestern Tanzania were reported Wednesday to have handed to Tanzanian authorities a list of 210 people there that they said had taken part in the massacres.

Two Days Left for Voters To Confirm Registration

*MB0607082595 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] People wishing to vote in the local government elections on November 1 have only two days left to ensure that their names appear on the provisional voter's rolls. Voters who filled in registration forms but whose names do not appear on the provisional roll, have until 10 o'clock tomorrow night [2000 GMT] to resubmit their applications. Provisional voter's rolls are on display at Metropolitan Administration Services offices in all the major centers.

***Modise on MK 'Misdeeds', Truth Commission**

*95AF0082A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Apr 95 p 2*

[Interview with Minister of Defense Joe Modise by Chris Moolman; place and date not given: "I Will Have To Tell the Truth, Says Modise"—first paragraph is BEELD introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] *Minister of Defense Joe Modise acknowledges in this interview with Chris Moolman that innocent people were killed in land and limpet mine explosions with the complicity of the ANC. He believes he should give an accounting of that to the Truth Commission.*

[Moolman] As a former commander of the MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation], do you welcome [the establishment of the] Truth Commission? Are you for people testifying in public? Do you believe that it will advance the cause of reconciliation?

[Modise] There have been very serious problems with the issue of whether this should be done publicly or behind closed doors, but I think there has been a little progress made. Some people believed that certain sessions should be conducted behind closed doors and others felt they should be held in public or that the public should be informed about them after testimony has been given in closed session. The purpose of this, after all, is that people want to know what happened. What other purpose would there otherwise be? No one thinks he will get back his pound of flesh as a result of this thing.

Many people have a lot of reservations about the commission. Look, we have had our problems as well. We have had two of these things. I personally had to appear before a commission of inquiry. I gave my version of what happened and what I knew, and I think I will have to go back before the Truth Commission because everyone will go before it—unless I am told that the testimony that I have given is sufficient.

Look, I was in command of MK. A number of innocent people died in that process. True, I never gave them direct orders to go kill people, but I did tell them that they should go lay land mines. Those mines did not make any distinctions. They killed innocent people. Children died as well. You cannot turn back once you have given the orders to lay land mines. We laid the mines where we thought patrol vehicles would go. We never laid them blindly. There were no mines on the roads of the Free State, but there were in the border areas where it was made difficult for us to infiltrate. The patrols were carried out by soldiers and the police, but civilians also went there and a number of people were killed. I may perhaps be summoned to testify before the Truth Commission, and I will have to tell the truth as will the people who laid the mines. I cannot reverse course now and say that they should bear the blame and that I am innocent. I cannot do that because they had orders to lay mines and they did so.

In certain areas, however, people went further than regular orders called for. Take for example the limpet mines that were placed in supermarkets. We had to issue statements from abroad: That is not why we gave you those things. Some people will perhaps want me to explain why limpet mines were placed in supermarkets.

[Moolman] Or in Magoo's Bar or in Wimpy Bars

[Modise] Exactly. People can ask why—why people were blown up where some of them had nothing to do with the problems of apartheid. Some of them were themselves victims of apartheid. Those questions will have to be answered, and people will want very explicit answers from us. Yes, I can understand people's sorrow and fears. But, you see, the whole process is designed to put the past behind us and to find a way of reconciling the various groups that had opposed each other. The spirit of reconciliation should be, in my opinion, the guiding principle as far as the Truth Commission is concerned. A distinction can also be made between political actions and criminal actions because it cannot be said that there were no criminal actions. The judges who preside there will have to render judgment in the case of criminal actions.

But some of us—I in any case—hope that the Truth Commission will put the past behind us and that people who have lost loved ones will receive an explanation as to what happened to them—such as the explanation that I am now giving as to why some innocent people died in land mine explosions—people who had nothing to do with the conflict. I shall thus have to give testimony. Whether people will be satisfied or not, they will at least know that something has been said about it. They cannot bring those people back, and we cannot either. They

are dead. In their hearts, however, people can begin to reconcile themselves to the truth.

[Moolman] If I understand you correctly, you want the Truth Commission to deal with all those deeds—on both sides—in an impartial manner.

[Modise] Absolutely. Otherwise there cannot be reconciliation. People will feel that it is a kind of witch hunt. You will have a kind of Nuremberg situation—and that is not the intention. We wish to have impartiality. What is needed now is to build this nation together. We have never had one. We had our factions—black, brown, white, and yellow. Those days are past. We as South Africans have the enormous task of bringing those people together and binding them together into a single nation.

I do not believe that one single party could have achieved so much. The role that many parties have played in the parliament despite their former political positions. Take, for example, General (Constand) Viljoen's party. I think they did a marvelous job. The National Party as well after it changed course. It is now the champion of democracy. Is that not to our advantage? To thus answer the question straight-out.... It is an emotional issue. We have to look in all directions. What really count are peace and stability. And we have a lot going for us. If we can have peace and stability, we are going to surprise a lot of people. Our greatest natural resource is our people. Yes, we have a problem. Some are trained and some are not, but the skill that is here is beginning to surprise the world.

Many religious people apparently believe that the armaments industry is the wrong direction in which to go. Yet, if that kind of technology can be exploited for the country's interests as a whole and that skill can be transmitted to the millions who are languishing without training in the black residential areas, if the government continues with its program of reconstruction and development, if foreign countries provide aid, and if every South African puts his shoulder to the wheel, we can have a country that many will envy. That, by the way, is why we have to acquire the corvettes because when that time dawns, enemies that do not exist now will pop up like toadstools. When you have wealth, it has to be defended. Otherwise you are very vulnerable.

[Moolman] I think you have also received temporary indemnity. What will your position be if it expires in May?

[Modise] I did not ask for it, but I received it. I hope that the Truth Commission will already have begun with its work by that time because I want indemnity!

Minister: 1,155 Drug Syndicates now Operating

*MB0507171995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1612 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein July 5 SAPA — South Africa's re-entry into the international community has been accompanied by a proliferation of international drug syndicates operating in the country, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said on Wednesday [5 July].

Addressing a southern African conference on economic crime in Bloemfontein, Omar said police believed as many as 1,155 drug syndicates were now operating in South Africa.

Omar also released shock statistics that as of April this year, 23,615 incidents of economic crime involving R7.1 billion [rands] were being investigated by 775 officers.

He said the South African Narcotics Bureau had restructured its operations in April to meet the onslaught of international drug lords who had vast resources at their disposal. Twelve units had been formed to deal with organised drug trafficking.

"South Africa not only provides a good transit destination with the opening of our borders to promote trade, diplomatic ties and tourism, but also a potential market for drug deals. What we are dealing with in the world today is a category of super gangsters," he said.

Representatives of nine southern African countries, including Nigeria, Swaziland, Zambia, Kenya, Namibia and Ghana, are meeting to draw up a regional strategy to combat economic crime.

The conference has been organised by the Centre for International Documentation on Organised and Economic Crime in Cambridge, England, and the Centre for Business Law at Free State University.

Omar told delegates 278 organised crime syndicates, in addition to the drug cartels, were known to be operating in the country in 1994.

During 1993, the SAPS's [South African Police Service] Organised Crime Intelligence Unit had arrested 373 suspects and recovered goods worth more than R88 million.

However, this figure was a "drop in the ocean" compared with the value of the crimes being investigated by the commercial branch.

"Economic and organised crimes also contribute to corrupting people at every level and we need to guard against this," he said.

Last year, in the Gauteng area alone, 3,667 cases against police officials were under investigation.

Omar said the presence of the crime syndicates made potential tourists uneasy and potential investors reluctant to invest in the region.

"Evidence also suggests that foreign crime syndicates are increasingly laundering the profits of their illegal activities through some local banks, because there are too few controls over money invested in South Africa."

The country was presently negotiating extradition agreements with Britain, the US, Paraguay, Chile, Switzerland, Argentina, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe. It already had extradition agreements with 36 countries, Omar said.

South African Press Review for 5 Jul

MB0507123395

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of National Qualifications Framework Bill — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 July in a page 14 editorial notes that when Education Minister Sibusiso Bhengu first proposed a National Qualifications Framework Bill, South African universities agreed to the concept in principle but are "justifiably concerned" that if the Bill is enacted as is, "the Government could force universities to teach a set curriculum and offer uniform qualifications." The universities are suspicious of any moves which may impinge on their autonomy. There is also a feeling that "trade unionists have had too great a say in the drafting of the Bill." Academic input is needed to rescue the Bill.

SOWETAN

Labor-Capital Impasse Hinders Economic Growth — Labor Minister Tito Mboweni is "correct" in insisting during the current impasse in talks between labor and capital on an early deadline for the promulgation of new labor legislation, says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 July. For

the government to raise the necessary funds for the Reconstruction and Development Program, there will first have to be growth in the economy. SOWETAN believes that "without consensus among the key role-players — labour, capital and the state — on where the economy should be going, and how it should get there, the chances of achieving any significant growth will remain slim."

BUSINESS DAY

National Party Becomes 'Spent Force' — The National Party's, NP, "growing incoherence" makes it less likely that it will enter the next election in its existing form, according to a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 July. The "handful of largely insignificant portfolios" held by its members has "reduced their effectiveness as an opposition by binding them to policy over which they have little influence." "Lacking clear direction or a policy platform, it stoops to populism, supporting the Constitutional Court but assailing its judgement on the death penalty. Indifferent to the Gauteng party's battle against ANC gerrymanderings, the Western Cape region expediently rejigs municipal boundaries. In KwaZulu/Natal, the NP leaders back a court challenge to the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act, which the parliamentary caucus has endorsed." The National Party has "lost power, patronage, moral purpose and a coherent constituency" and "seems a spent force."

THE CITIZEN

National Party 'Ineffectual' — "That all is not well with the National Party has been clear for some time," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 3 July. The party has "not adjusted successfully" to its role of chief opposition to the ANC. Furthermore, "it is up to the NP to iron out its differences over contentious issues before decisions are taken that embarrass it. It should also be able to give its leadership firm guidance on what the party feels and expects, otherwise it will remain divided and ineffectual."

Angola

UN's Beye Announces Visit by Butrus-Ghali
MB0307194795 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali is expected in Angola on 14 July for a three-day working visit within the framework of the peace process. This was announced by Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general, who returned to the country today after a monthlong mission abroad.

The purpose of Beye's trip was to seek greater assistance for the Angolan peace process. He visited the United States, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, France, and Belgium. The government's offer of a vice presidency to Jonas Savimbi was welcomed in these countries.

[Begin Beye recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] All of the African and European leaders I met were pleased by the Angolan Government's offer. As you know we reached agreement in Lusaka on the general principles for the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in the administration of the affairs of the state, but we deliberately omitted the issue of Dr. Savimbi's status. We have now made progress on this issue. [end recording]

Mozambique

Gaza Police Seize 1,700 Assorted Weapons
MB0507064995 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambican police seized about 1,700 weapons of various calibers in different parts of Gaza Province during the first six months of 1995. Provincial Police Commander Superintendent Zacarias Cossa said the weapons were seized in hideouts and from people without licenses to carry firearms who were involved in armed robberies, vehicle theft, and cattle rustling. [passage omitted] Superintendent Cossa says part of the weapons were destroyed in Xai-Xai on 29 June by the Mozambican police. He stressed that the seizure and destruction of the weapons were carried out by the Mozambican police, with the South African police providing only technical assistance in terms of an accord between the two countries.

Chissano Receives Message From Russian President
MB0507192695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin has expressed his readiness to find new ways to improve the friendship between Russia and Mozambique.

This is contained in a letter from Yeltsin to his Mozambican counterpart. The letter was delivered to President Joaquim Chissano today by Yeltsin's special envoy. In the letter, the Russian president stressed that existing ties will be further strengthened for mutually advantageous cooperation.

Radio Mozambique learned from the president's press attache that Yeltsin also congratulated President Chissano on the 20th anniversary of national independence, the success of the peace and election processes, and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mozambique and the former Soviet Union.

The letter also says: We hope Mozambique will be an example to other African countries that continue to suffer domestic armed conflict.

Swaziland

Country 'Major Transit Point' for Illegal Aliens
MB0407152395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1350 GMT 4 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane July 4 SAPA — Illegal immigrants from Africa and parts of Asia are using Swaziland as a springboard to sneak into South Africa, some using false documents provided by a Swazi syndicate.

Swazi police announced this week that the Kingdom was becoming a major transit point for illegal aliens entering South Africa, AFRICAN EYE NEWS SERVICE reported on Tuesday [4 July].

Sgt Paul Zishwili told a media conference illegal immigrants from as far as east Africa and some Asian countries had been arrested in Swaziland in the past two months for possessing forged Swazi passports and travel documents.

Most of those arrested told investigators they were attempting to get into South Africa, and that the use of forged documents made this easier. Zishwili said arrested aliens claimed controls along the Mozambique border were stricter than on the Swazi border.

There were indications a Swazi syndicate was tapping into the market created by illegal immigrants for fake passports and documents. Police had arrested two Swazi citizens in connection with the syndicate, one of them an immigration officer.

Zaire**Commissioners Say MMD 'Bought' Draft Constitution**

MB0607115895 Lusaka *THE POST* in English
2 Jun 95 p 1, 3

[Report by Priscilla Barratt and Bright Mwape]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Constitutional review commissioners have thrown out the final draft constitution and have warned they will not append their signatures to such 'rubbish'.

The commissioners have also accused the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government of having bought the draft constitution for K20 million [kwachas]. They further accused their chairman John Mwanakatwe of conniving with State House to cheat Zambians.

The commissioners have refused to adopt the final draft of the constitution because it is clearly an MMD document. They disclosed that the working team of four commissioners which drafted it received a K5 million reward each from the government. "What was the rate upon which that money was based? In all our time on the commission we have never been paid that kind of money to do our work. And when you look at how biased the constitution is, what is to stop us from concluding that the government paid our colleagues to do their job?" carped a commissioner.

The commissioners are bitter that its chairman John Mwanakatwe prematurely released a copy of the draft to President Frederick Chiluba before other commissioners had seen it. Mwanakatwe is said to have admitted in a heated plenary session of the commission at River Motel in Kafue on Monday this week that he had given President Chiluba a copy.

"And he had the cheek to admit this and tell us to ignore the fact and proceed to debate and change anything we did not want in the constitution. Like commissioner Richard Mukelabai told him, he has an obligation to seek approval before he does some of these things," a commissioner said.

Incensed commissioners forced an indefinite adjournment of the sitting, demanding an explanation about how Mwanakatwe and three others, vice-chairman Lawrence Shimba, secretary Sipula Kabanje and a secretary obtained K5 million each from the cabinet office to produce what they are calling a "useless MMD document".

"On a unanimous resolution of commissioners this morning in plenary session duly constituted and chaired by John Mwanakatwe, I have been directed by the commissioners to obtain from your office by way of this letter the rate and criteria used to pay the ad hoc

committee of commissioners and three of the secretariat staff," said a letter written on Monday afternoon by commissioners and forced on Kabanje to sign.

The commissioners have warned they would not approve the report until the cabinet tells the truth on the matter. "If the cabinet does not tell us the conditions under which they paid them the commission will have no option but to treat this as a secret document. Why pay separate rates from the rest?" asked commissioner Azwell Banda.

The commissioners have also said the report of the commission is irrelevant because it fails to justify the constitution. "The constitution must be based on the report. We therefore want the report to have the statistics of public submissions backing each clause adopted in the constitution. Now we have clauses like on the third generation issue where only five petitioners countrywide submitted in favour but it is in the constitution. Another one is the constitutionalising of the Law Development Commission when only one person submitted in favour and that is commissioner Kabanje who is himself a law development employee. [sentence as published] Can we say Zambians wanted that?" asked commissioner Lucy Sichone.

There are other sneaky clauses, especially on the press which would be required to be registered by the state to operate, while there is total silence on whether the right to assembly and demonstration will still require a police permit.

"Deliberately the report has left out statistics because then several clauses severe to public interest could not have been justified," Sichone said.

Now the commissioners say both the report and the constitution must be redone. "We will not append our signatures to such crap. We have invested our time, donor and tax payers money into this and we can't let it go down because of the selfishness of a few," Sichone said.

Banda added that Mwanakatwe should take full blame for the turn of events. "Mwanakatwe has made the process of the constitution very difficult and Zambians who are serious about the question of a lasting constitution must not shy away from questioning the authenticity of the constitution draft that may be produced by this commission.

"Secret and underhand methods which the chairman has been using are a reminder of the Second Republic," Banda said.

UNIP Threatens Civil Disobedience

*MB0507171095 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hardly a week since Zambia's former President Kenneth Kaunda took back the reigns of his opposition party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], than the party is taking a militant stand against President Chiluba's MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government. Kaunda wants to run for the presidency against Chiluba next year, but there are plans to change the Constitution in such a way that would exclude Kaunda on the grounds that his parents were not actually from Zambia, and UNIP is issuing a warning of trouble to come. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed this report:

The UNIP leadership under Kenneth Kaunda has threatened to launch a campaign of civil disobedience if the clause in the draft Constitution is not removed and warned that there will be violence in the nation if the Constitution is approved without first being put to a referendum. Ironically, it was Kaunda himself who removed the referendum calls from the old Constitution while he was president. Kaunda's UNIP are also demanding that elections be held in October this year instead of next year.

Three top leaders of Kaunda's new UNIP team, Grey Zulu, Basil Kabwe, and Kaunda's son, Major Wezi Kaunda, gave their warnings of civil disobedience during an interview with the state-controlled TIMES OF ZAMBIA. Wezi Kaunda claimed that people will force the MMD government to bring the elections forward because, he said, people are suffering. The actions of Kaunda's close aides have provoked a strong reaction from the MMD government, which has warned that force will be met with force.

In addition, the inspector general of police, Francis Ndhlovu has threatened that perpetrators of such a scheme will be sorted out, and he warned that the wrath of the law will be felt upon any member of the public engaging in what he called illegal activities.

The aggressive stance taken by the new UNIP team has rekindled memories here of Zero Option, a plot allegedly hatched by UNIP in 1993 to make Zambia ungovernable through civil disobedience in order to bring down the Chiluba government. More than 20 UNIP leaders were arrested in 1993 in connection with the Zero Option plot, and many here view these latest calls as an echo of the old plan. [end recording]

Ghana

Serious Flooding Disrupts Telecommunications

AB0507181195 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 5 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] And this news of more serious flooding in West Africa. Yesterday it was in Togo, today in Ghana, but we can't bring you any details because the flooding in Ghana has apparently knocked out all their telecommunications.

Rawlings Leads Army in Rescue Operation

AB0507195695 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 5 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The flooding that hit Togo yesterday has now been wreaking havoc in neighboring Ghana. It seems to have been even more serious, cutting the country off. Telecommunications have gone down and news has been scanty, but some Ghanaians have made it to Lome, in Togo. On the line, Nick Slatter asked our Lome reporter, Ebo Godwin, what the Ghanaians have been saying:

[Begin recording] [Godwin] Well, people traveling from Ghana to Togo have just come in here to tell us that the situation is very terrible. They said it's a very tragic situation and there is flood. There is a flood havoc as a result, 17 people have been killed so far, and that President Rawlings himself has led the Field Engineers Regiment of the Ghana Armed Forces to mount a massive rescue operation to evacuate a number of people trapped in their homes, following the flooding that resulted from the severe storm in Accra yesterday.

[Slatter] Is it very clear if it's still raining? Is the situation stabilizing, or it's just getting worse?

[Godwin] Well, reports from Accra in the daily papers say that the meteo people are predicting more rains and they are suggesting that what happened in Accra.... [Godwin pauses] Well, they had about 64 mm of rainfall in 12 minutes, which lasted for about nine solid hours, and they are saying that, from the look of things, there is going to be more rains.

[Slatter] How widespread is the flooding? Is it just centered on Accra, or is it wider than that, you know?

[Godwin] Well, they're talking about really the heart... [Godwin pauses] really the heart of Accra — they are talking about Aladjo, they are talking about Odoh-Naa, they are talking about Kwame Nkrumah Circle, they are talking about the Sahara area, Aladjo, Asylum Down.

These are the main residential areas in Accra, and if these areas are really flooded it means that houses have sunk below water and people have been carried away while sleeping from their beds, and some people have been even found floating on armchairs and the Ghana Air Force planes had a difficult time, we understand, trying to rescue these people.

[Slatter] Are people being evacuated from Accra? Are people trying to leave to go to some higher ground?

[Godwin] Well, they are trying to evacuate some of these victims from Accra to a higher ground, but it appears that people are so conservative, according to the reports, that they don't want to leave their homes. They were so stubborn that they kept hanging onto their rooms until the floods came and that it was very difficult to get them out.

[Slatter] Even if people wanted to leave Accra, just how easy is it to get around, given the state of the flooding?

[Godwin] Well, they are saying that the people who want even to leave Accra to the rural areas are finding it very difficult to do so, because almost all the roads have been submerged by water. Accra is completely inundated, and therefore they can't even get their way out of the situation to get traffic to the rural areas. [end recording]

20 Reported Dead in Floods

AB0607091595 Paris AFP in English
0734 GMT 6 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lome, July 6 (AFP) — Twenty people, including four children, died in flooding caused by days of torrential rain, according to television reports here. Sixteen bodies were found Tuesday and four Wednesday in several parts of the country, a Ghana police officer announced Wednesday [7 July] on Ghanaian television, received in Lome, in neighbouring Togo. The television station broadcast images of at least six bodies sliding in mud. It also showed pictures of flooded cars and damaged houses.

Telephone links between Ghana and the outside world have been down since Wednesday. The central telephone exchange in the capital Accra and an electricity power station were reported to be flooded.

Torrential rain Wednesday and Thursday has also caused serious damage in Benin, Togo and the Ivory Coast, but has not claimed any victims.

IMF Managing Director Visits, Justifies Support

AB0307215695 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The managing director of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], Mr. Michel Camdessus, is in Accra to examine how Ghana is implementing her economic program, with the assistance from the IMF. He is accompanied by the director of the African division of the IMF, Mr. Evangelo Calamiski. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Mr. Camdessus said Ghana certainly deserves support from the international community because of the able manner in which it had handled her economic program since the 1980's.

He said the International Monetary Fund has full confidence in Ghana, which he described one of the [word indistinct] countries in Africa. Commenting on why the IMF is still committed to assisting Ghana, in the midst of criticism of poor economic performance, Mr. Camdessus said his organization gives money to those who actually need it. He was met on arrival by the minister of finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey.

Liberia**NPFL Rebels Cross Into Guinea; Border Closed**

AB0507223995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 5 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] One would really think that the Liberian territory has become too small for the warring factions there. After United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO]'s deadly incursion into Cote d'Ivoire two weeks ago, it was learned this evening that Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] has also crossed the border into Guinea. On 5 and 6 June, the NPFL combatants attacked a Guinean village and took hostages. The incident took place at Youmou, about 1000 km from Conakry in southern Guinea. Guinean Government Spokesman Ibrahima Sylla, who is also the minister of transport, confirmed the incident today to Ben Daouda Sylla:

[Begin Sylla recording] There have been border violations in Haute Guinee, notably in Youmou, where on the 2nd and 3rd, Charles Taylor's rebels crossed over, attacked the people, and took hostages. Several deaths were reported. A report on the first incursion indicated that a rebel, a Guinean civilian, and three Guinean soldiers were killed. The second incursion reportedly claimed about six or seven lives. These incursions are the consequences of the war in Liberia, and it is easy to blame it on ULIMO. However, according to the information at our disposal, they were quite clearly Charles Taylor's rebels, and the government has consequently

decided not to allow these armed incursions to go unpunished. Moreover, I would like to conclude by saying that the borders between Guinea's forest region and Liberia are closed. [end recording]

Ivorian Border Clashes Said Due To Trade Breakdown

AB0507113995 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 5 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The TLA [Transitional Legislative Assembly] delegation set up to investigate the recent cross-border clashes in the Ivory Coast has dismissed reports that the clashes were caused by a spillover of fighting between the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the LPC [Liberian Peace Council].

In a press statement released yesterday, the TLA delegation said its investigations showed that the clashes at the border were instead prompted by a breakdown in what it referred to as a thriving commercial relationship between LPC fighters and Ivorian security guards. According to the delegation, the breakdown in the relationship between the two was due to the show of bad faith on the part of Ivorian border guards.

Committee on Cease-Fire Violation Prevention

AB3006144695 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Representatives of six warring factions on the Cease-Fire Violations Committee [CFVC] have recommended to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] that faction representatives be deployed at buffer zones throughout Liberia. According to a Defense Ministry release, the recommendation was made recently during the 12th session of the CFVC at the UNOMIL headquarters in Monrovia. The release says the recommendations were first advanced by the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] representative to these talks. The faction representatives are said to have made this recommendation in an effort to curtail the numerous cease-fire violations throughout Liberia. The release says if faction representatives are deployed at the various buffer zones, fighters would be educated on the importance of ending the sufferings of Liberians.

Radio Reports OAU To Support ECOMOG Financially

*AB3006144295 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 30 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Organization of African Unity has agreed to provide financial support to assist ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] carry out its disarmament mandate in this country. The OAU made the commitment in a resolution it adopted on Liberia at its just-ended 32d ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.

The OAU commitment followed an appeal made to the Council of Ministers by Foreign Minister Musuleng-Cooper when she addressed the ministerial session on the Liberian situation to have the organization commit some funds toward the disarmament, and demobilization exercise of Liberian combatants. In the resolution, the OAU also calls on the larger international community, particularly donor countries, relevant UN agencies, and NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] to give the necessary financial, material, and technical support to the disarmament of combatants, the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, and internally displaced people in the country to help prepare the way for the holding of democratic elections in Liberia. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Christian Group Warns Islamic Fundamentalists

*AB0507193095 Paris AFP in English
1532 GMT 5 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, July 5 (AFP) — The Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), the umbrella body for Christians here, warned Wednesday [5 July] that their members could respond if Moslem fundamentalists were not checked by authorities.

"We earnestly pray that Nigerian Christians will not be pushed to a very tight corner, where they will have no

alternative but to protect and preserve their lives and properties against the onslaught of Moslem fanatics", said CAN in a statement read at a news conference.

The gathering was attended by Christian religious leaders, including the president of CAN, the Catholic Archbishop of Lagos, Anthony Olubunmi Okogie.

"Fundamentalism is not only the preserve of any religion, you find it everywhere. If they (Moslems) push us too much we will open the door to our fundamentalists to operate", the head of the Methodist Church in Nigeria, Bishop Sunday Mbang, said at the news conference.

The association specifically referred to recent leaflets circulated by Moslems in Kano state, northern Nigeria, urging those who are not indigenous to the state — mostly non-Moslems — to leave in order to avoid catastrophe.

"Nigerian Christians do not have the slightest intention to quit any part of their fatherland, no matter the frequency and dimensions of the havoc being perpetrated by fanatical Moslems," said CAN in the statement read by the organisation's Secretary-General, Charles Williams.

The group also listed what it called atrocities committed by Moslems in the past two decades, including the decapitation in Kano last December of a Christian of the Ibo ethnic origin, Gideon Akaluka, who was accused of insulting Islam.

"Even if we manage to forgive, we will find it (...) impossible to erase (the beheading) from our memory," said the association.

The CAN also called for the on-going trial of soldiers and civilians accused of involvement in recent attempt to overthrow the regime of General Sani Abacha to be fair and public.

The defendants include a former head of state, Olusegun Obasanjo, and his former deputy, Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. Both were generals who retired from the military in 1979. The trial began on June 5.

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